

**REMARKS**

In a first Office Action dated May 18, 2004 (paper no. 2), the Examiner rejected claims 1-12 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Kim (U.S. patent no. 6,571,109). The rejections are traversed and reconsideration is hereby respectfully requested.

The Examiner rejected claims 1-12 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Kim. Specifically, with respect to claim 1, the Examiner contended that Kim teaches a method for reducing facsimile transmission duration on a CDMA system. In particular, the Examiner contended that Kim teaches a first CDMA terminal 20 coupled to a first fax machine 10 that sends a first multi-byte message that identifies the first element of a fax sequence, which message corresponds to a preamble message indicator, at the beginning of a fax transmission, to a second cell terminal 40 coupled to a second fax machine 70. The Examiner further contended that the second CDMA terminal 40, upon receipt of the preamble message indicator, regenerates the first multi-byte message and conveys the preamble to the second terminal 40 (col. 4, line 49 to col. 5, line 15).

The applicants respectfully believe that the Examiner has misinterpreted Kim. In the sections of Kim cited by the Examiner (and the preceding section), Kim teaches a transmitting end wireless terminal 20 coupled to a transmitting fax machine 10. Transmitting end wireless terminal 20 provides a dial tone to transmitting fax machine 10. In response to the dial tone, the transmitting fax machine 10 provides a telephone number to transmitting end wireless terminal 20. Based on the telephone number, the transmitting end wireless terminal requests a fax call from a receiving end base station 30. In response to receiving the request for a fax call, receiving end base station 30 requests a fax call from a receiving end Wireless Local Loop (WLL) system 40. After passage of a predetermined amount of time or after receiving a "+FCON; +FDIS:OK" message from receiving end WLL system 40, transmitting end wireless terminal 20 then negotiates a fax connection with transmitting fax machine 10. That is, transmitting end wireless terminal 20 conveys a CED and DIS to transmitting fax machine 10. In response to receiving the DIS, transmitting fax machine 10 conveys a digital transmit command (DTC) to transmitting end wireless terminal 20. Transmitting fax machine 10 and

transmitting end wireless terminal 20 then negotiate their fax connection. These negotiations, and the confirmation noted by the Examiner in the margins of Kim, are between transmitting fax machine 10 and transmitting end wireless terminal 20, not between the receiving end and the transmitting end. In addition, transmitting end wireless terminal 20 conveys a terminating telephone number to WLL system 40.

By contrast with Kim, claim 1 is concerned with transmitting an indicator of a preamble between a first wireless end and a second wireless end prior to transmitting the preamble itself. That is, claim 1 teaches detecting, at a first CDMA cellular terminal coupled to a first analog fax machine, a first multi-byte message preamble that identifies the first element of a sequence in a facsimile control message transmission. The first CDMA cellular terminal sends, to a second CDMA cellular terminal coupled to a second analog fax machine, a preamble message indicator that signals to the second CDMA cellular network terminal the beginning of an analog facsimile control message transmission. Upon receipt of the preamble message indicator, the second CDMA cellular terminal re-generates the first multi-byte message preamble to the second analog fax machine. By teaching a conveyance of the preamble indicator prior to conveying the preamble, claim 1 provides for processing to proceed without waiting for the wireless transmission of the preamble itself, thereby reducing the fax transmission duration.

Nowhere does Kim teach anything concerning preambles, let alone wirelessly conveying a preamble between a first wireless end and a second wireless end, let alone conveying a preamble indicator between the first wireless end and the second wireless end prior to conveying the preamble. In fact, nowhere in the sections cited by the Examiner does Kim teach a conveyance of any indicator of a wireless message between a receiving/transmitting end and a transmitting/receiving end prior to conveyance of the message itself. Therefore, Kim does not teach the limitations of claim 1 of detecting, at a first CDMA cellular terminal coupled to a first analog fax machine, a first multi-byte message preamble that identifies the first element of a sequence in a facsimile control message transmission and sending by, the first CDMA cellular terminal to a second CDMA cellular terminal coupled to a second analog fax machine, a preamble message indicator that signals to the second CDMA cellular network terminal the beginning of an

analog facsimile control message transmission. Accordingly, the applicants respectfully request that claim 1 may now be passed to allowance.

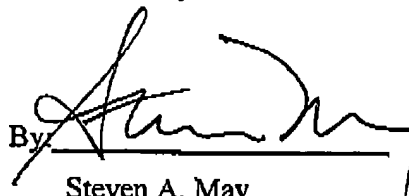
Since claims 2-11 depend upon allowable claim 1, the applicants respectfully request that claims 2-11 may now be passed to allowance.

Claim 12 provides a first CDMA data terminal that detects a transmission message preamble identifying the beginning of an ITU T.30-compliant facsimile transmission message from a first analog fax machine and which thereafter sends to a distant second CDMA data terminal a reduced duration preamble indicator (PMI) message that signals to a second data terminal the beginning of a T.30 facsimile transmission. Claim 12 further provides that the second CDMA data terminal is capable of detecting the reduced duration preamble indicator message and in response thereto, initiating a T.30 preamble transmission to a second analog fax machine. As noted above, such a first CDMA data terminal and a second CDMA data terminal are not taught by Kim. Accordingly, the applicants respectfully request that claim 12 may now be passed to allowance.

As the applicants have overcome all substantive rejections and objections given by the Examiner and have complied with all requests properly presented by the Examiner, the applicants contend that this Amendment, with the above discussion, overcomes the Examiner's objections to and rejections of the pending claims. Therefore, the applicants respectfully solicit allowance of the application. If the Examiner is of the opinion that any issues regarding the status of the claims remain after this response, the Examiner is invited to contact the undersigned representative to expedite resolution of the matter.

Respectfully submitted,

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